

discovery-related motions, pleading disputes, and other non-dispositive motions in this case going forward. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 16(b).

But this order does not govern motions that are dispositive of a claim or defense (and as to which the undersigned may only make a recommendation subject to the district judge's *de novo* review), such as motions for injunctive relief, for judgment on the pleadings, for summary judgment, to certify or decertify a class action, to dismiss for failure to state a claim, to involuntarily dismiss a case, for sanctions (if sanctions, as requested, would dispose of a claim or defense), for new trial, for judgment as a matter of law, or to remand a case to state court. *See generally* FED. R. CIV. P. 72(a)-(b); 28 U.S.C. § 636(a)-(b).

1. **Informal Resolution of Pretrial Disputes.** The undersigned encourages the informal resolution of all contested pretrial disputes. To this end, in appropriate circumstances as described below, the undersigned welcomes the parties' scheduling a telephone conference with the undersigned before a non-dispositive motion is filed. This is not an invitation to engage in *ex parte* communications or obtain advisory rulings from the undersigned. Rather, the parties are required to attempt to resolve by agreement any disputes on non-dispositive matters by meaningfully conferring before seeking the undersigned's involvement – but, if that fails to resolve the dispute, are encouraged, where appropriate, to seek an informal telephone conference with the undersigned to attempt to resolve relatively simple and straightforward disputes in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Some examples include: (a) motions for leave to amend pleadings within the deadline established in

the pretrial scheduling order; (b) problems or issues that arise during depositions, such excessive objections or a witness's refusal to answer questions; (c) disagreements over the interpretation or effect of prior court orders; (d) extending pretrial deadlines or other scheduling matters; and (e) emergency situations that require immediate judicial intervention. This list is not exhaustive.

Any request to schedule an informal telephone conference should be made – after conferring with the party or parties affected by the dispute – by calling the undersigned's chambers at (214) 753-2400. But an informal telephone conference should be requested only when the parties have a legitimate disagreement over a non-substantive, non-dispositive issue that can be resolved in a summary fashion. For example, disputes over objections to discovery requests or privilege issues or disputes that involve questions of law on which the Court can expect the parties to provide substantive briefing in a joint report as discussed below generally are not appropriate for an informal telephone conference.

2. **Pre-Motion Conference.** Whether or not the parties have asked for an informal telephone conference, no non-dispositive motion may be filed unless the party seeking relief first confers by telephone or meets face-to-face with the party or parties affected by the dispute, including, where applicable, co-plaintiffs or co-defendants. *See Dondi Props. Corp. v. Commerce Savs. & Loan Ass'n*, 121 F.R.D. 284, 289-90 (N.D. Tex. 1988) (available at <http://www.txnd.uscourts.gov/pdf/Notablecases/Dondi.PDF>); *accord* FED. R. CIV. P.

26(c)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 37(a)(1); N.D. TEX. L. CIV. R. 7.1(a).¹

A proper pre-motion conference – whether conducted in person or by telephone – must include the movant’s “personally engag[ing] in two-way communication with the nonresponding party to meaningfully discuss each contested [issue or point of contention or] discovery dispute in a genuine effort to avoid judicial intervention,” and the parties must “treat the informal negotiation process as a substitute for, and not simply a formalistic prerequisite to, judicial resolution of discovery disputes” and other disputes involving non-dispositive issues. *Cardoza v. Blooming Brands, Inc.*, 141 F. Supp. 3d 1137, 1145-46 (D. Nev. 2015) (internal quotation marks omitted).

If a party is represented by counsel, the attorney must participate in the pre-motion conference. Otherwise, the unrepresented party must participate in the conference. A conference must be held within three business days after a request is

¹ Cf. *MMAR Group, Inc. v. Dow Jones & Co., Inc.*, 187 F.R.D. 282, 290 (S.D. Tex. 1999) (noting “this Court’s practice to encourage parties to cooperate at every stage of the pretrial discovery process and to make liberal, voluntary productions of evidence and other tangible items that may lead to the discovery of evidence”); *Alvarez v. Wallace*, 107 F.R.D. 658, 659 (W.D. Tex. 1985) (“With respect to the discovery process, [c]ooperation among counsel is not only helpful, but required, and the court has a duty to insure that cooperation is forthcoming.” (internal quotation marks omitted)); see generally FED. R. CIV. P. 1 (The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure “should be construed, administered, and employed by the court and the parties to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding.”); FED. R. CIV. P. 1 advisory committee’s note (2015) (“Rule 1 is amended to emphasize that just as the court should construe and administer these rules to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action, so the parties share the responsibility to employ the rules in the same way. Most lawyers and parties cooperate to achieve these ends. But discussions of ways to improve the administration of civil justice regularly include pleas to discourage over-use, misuse, and abuse of procedural tools that increase cost and result in delay. Effective advocacy is consistent with – and indeed depends upon – cooperative and proportional use of procedure.”).

made, unless the parties agree otherwise.

In the context of discovery, counsel have “an obligation, as officers of the court, to assist in the discovery process by making diligent, good-faith responses to legitimate discovery requests.” *McLeod, Alexander, Powel & Apffel, P.C. v. Quarles*, 894 F.2d 1482, 1486 (5th Cir. 1990); *accord Innova Hosp. San Antonio, Ltd. P’ship v. Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Ga., Inc.*, 892 F.3d 719, 729 n.9 (5th Cir. 2018) (“While the Hospital did not file a motion to compel, this perhaps unadvised choice is not dispositive. ‘Counsel have an obligation, as officers of the court, to assist in the discovery process by making diligent, good-faith responses to legitimate discovery requests.’ *McLeod, Alexander, Powel & Apffel, P.C. v. Quarles*, 894 F.2d 1482, 1485-86 (5th Cir. 1990) (rejecting a party’s contention that sanctions could not be imposed when the opposing party had not first requested an order to compel and stating that the party resisting discovery requests ‘must have a valid objection to each one in order to escape the production requirement’).”).

If a conference is requested in connection with a dispute involving written discovery, the parties should focus their discussions on the substantive information and documents that are made the basis or focus of the written discovery request. In other words, a party served with written discovery should fully answer each interrogatory or document request, subject to any objections, and affirmatively indicate whether any responsive information or documents have been withheld. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 33(b); FED. R. CIV. P. 34(b)(2); *Heller v. City of Dallas*, 303 F.R.D. 466 (N.D. Tex. 2014).

A privilege log must be produced for any documents, communications, or other materials withheld from production on the grounds of attorney-client privilege, work product, or other privilege, immunity, or protection. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 26(b)(5). The party propounding discovery should not persist in opposing any objections if the responding party has produced or provided all responsive information and documents.

Any attorneys or parties who fail to comply with these guidelines or make themselves available for a pre-motion conference on request will be subject to sanctions. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 16(f); FED. R. CIV. P. 26(g)(3).

3. **Joint Report and Contested Motions.** Any contested non-dispositive motion – that is, any discovery-related motion or other non-dispositive motion that the parties could not resolve by agreement through the pre-motion conference – that is filed in this case must comply with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7(b) and must attach as an exhibit a joint report. This joint report must contain the following information: (a) the names of the attorneys or unrepresented parties who participated in the pre-motion conference; (b) the date the conference was held and the amount of time during which the parties conferred; (c) the matters that were resolved by agreement; (d) the specific matters that need to be heard and determined by the Court; and (e) a detailed explanation of why agreement could not be reached as to those matters, including all arguments and authorities on which each party relies as to each matter that could not be resolved by agreement.

The required joint report replaces – and excuses the party filing a contested

non-dispositive motion from otherwise complying with – the requirements to include a certificate of conference under Northern District of Texas Local Civil Rule 7.1(b), to attach a proposed order under Northern District of Texas Local Civil Rule 7.1(c), and to file a separate brief under Northern District of Texas Local Civil Rule 7.1(d), as well as, for a Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1) motion for protective order, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(a) motion to compel, or a Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(d) motion for sanctions, the requirement to include a separate certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the person or party failing to make disclosure or discovery in an effort to obtain it without court action.

But any party moving to compel under Rule 37(a) or moving for a Rule 26(c)(1) protective order or for Rule 37(d) sanctions must, through the motion and the joint report and joint appendix, attach a copy of the discovery requests at issue (such as Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34 requests for production or inspection, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33 interrogatories, a transcript of deposition testimony, deposition notice, or subpoena) and of the resisting party's responses and objections to those requests; specifically and individually identify each discovery request in dispute and specifically, as to each request, identify the nature and basis of the dispute, including, for example, explaining how a response or answer is deficient or incomplete, and ask the Court for specific relief as to each request; and must include a concise discussion of the facts and authority that support the motion as to each discovery request in dispute. *See Samsung Elecs. Am. Inc. v. Chung*, 325 F.R.D. 578, 594-95 (N.D. Tex.

2017).

Unless the parties agree otherwise, the parties must prepare the joint report within three business days of the pre-motion conference. The joint report must be signed (including through an electronic signature) by all attorneys and unrepresented parties who participated in the conference. If an attorney or unrepresented party is unavailable for signature, the unavailable attorney or unrepresented party may grant his or her permission for another attorney or unrepresented party to sign the joint report on his or her behalf (including through an electronic signature), as long as this permission is reflected on the report.

Any counsel for a party and any unrepresented party who fails to cooperate in the joint report's preparation or fails to sign the report, or provide for signature by permission, will be subject to sanctions.

The Court intends the joint report to enable the Court to determine each party's respective positions regarding the subject matter of a non-dispositive dispute in a single written submission and to take the place of the separate supporting brief required by Northern District of Texas Local Civil Rule 7.1(d) and the separately filed response and reply briefing required by Northern District of Texas Local Civil Rules 7.1(e) and 7.1(f). To this end, the parties must present in the body of the joint report all arguments and authorities on which each party relies. And the parties must submit any supporting evidence and affidavits in a separately filed joint appendix that complies with the requirements of Northern District of Texas Local Civil Rule 7.1(i).

The movant must coordinate with any party opposing the motion to include the opposing party's arguments and authorities in the joint report and any evidence and affidavits in a joint appendix. And the arguments, authorities, and evidence on which each party relies must be provided to the opposing party before the parties finalize and sign the joint report and joint appendix, to permit each party to evaluate and respond to the other party's or parties' arguments, authorities, and evidence.

The purpose of these requirements for each discovery-related or other non-dispositive motion is to require the parties to meaningfully confer and resolve as many disputes in advance of – and without the need for – filing a non-dispositive motion and then, if and when a motion must be filed, to require the moving party to include all parties' arguments and positions and authorities in a single document (the joint report) – signed by all parties or counsel affected by the motion and accompanied by a single, separately filed joint appendix that includes all exhibits for the moving and opposing parties – that replaces the separate filing of a response and a reply and allows the Court to act on the motion without waiting out Northern District of Texas Local Civil Rule 7.1's default 35-day period for a response and reply.

The joint report and joint appendix requirements are intended to be a substitute for the usual motion-response-reply separate briefing sequence and to allow the Court to more expeditiously address and resolve the real disputes at issue on a non-dispositive motion. As such, if any party seeks to submit further briefing before the Court decides any unresolved matters, the joint report must explain why the party requesting further briefing could not fully present any arguments and

authorities in the joint report. The Court, in its discretion, may allow further briefing on any party's request.

Parties or counsel cannot block another party from filing a non-dispositive motion by refusing or failing to make themselves available for a pre-motion conference on request or by failing to cooperate in the joint report's preparation or failing to sign the joint report or provide for signature by permission. After a reasonable effort, a party may file a non-dispositive motion with a joint report that includes whatever is available to the filing party and an explanation of the filing party's efforts to obtain the cooperation and input of the party or parties affected by the discovery-related or other non-dispositive motion.

4. **Filing, Service, and Status of Motions.** All discovery-related and other non-dispositive motions and the required joint report and joint appendix must be filed electronically in accordance with Miscellaneous Order 61, the CM/ECF Civil and Administrative Procedures Manual, and the CM/ECF User Guide.

In any action removed from state court, a party must refile, in compliance with the requirements of this order, any motions that were filed in state court to properly bring such motions before the Court.

If any non-dispositive motion is pending and the parties are having serious discussions that might make it unnecessary for the Court to rule on the motion, the parties must immediately advise Shakira Todd, at (214) 753-2165, that such discussions are ongoing.

Any motion to quash or for protective order relating to a deposition that is filed

in less than five business days before the scheduled or noticed date of the deposition will be summarily denied unless, on proper motion, the Court grants leave for the motion to be filed based on a showing of extraordinary or extenuating circumstances that prevented the requested relief from being presented to the Court at an earlier date.

5. **Responses to Motions.** In the event that the Court permits a written response and reply, the Court will set a briefing schedule by a separate order. The requirements of Northern District of Texas Local Civil Rules 7.1(d), 7.1(e), and 7.1(f) do not apply to discovery-related and other non-dispositive motions filed in this case. Unless permitted by a separately-ordered briefing schedule, no party may file any response or reply or supplemental pleadings, briefs, authorities, or evidence in connection with any non-dispositive motion other than through the required joint report and joint appendix.

6. **Hearings and Oral Argument.** The Court will decide most non-dispositive motions based solely on the joint report and any accompanying evidence. *See* N.D. TEX. L. CIV. R. 7.1(g) (“Unless otherwise directed by the presiding judge, oral argument on a motion will not be held.”). But the Court, on its own initiative or on any party’s request, may in its discretion schedule oral argument prior to ruling on the motion. The parties should advise the Court in the joint report if they believe that oral argument would be particularly helpful in a given matter.

With regard to possible oral argument, the undersigned notes a trend today in which fewer cases go to trial and in which there are generally fewer speaking or

“stand-up” opportunities in court, particularly for junior lawyers (that is, lawyers practicing for less than seven years). The undersigned strongly encourages litigants to be mindful of opportunities for junior lawyers to conduct hearings or oral argument before the Court, particularly hearings or oral arguments as to which the junior lawyer drafted or contributed significantly to the underlying motion or response. In those instances in which the undersigned is inclined to rule on the papers, a representation that the oral argument would be handled by a junior lawyer – or by a lawyer who has more than seven years in practice but who has had less than five speaking appearances in any federal court – will weigh in favor of holding oral argument. The undersigned understands that there may be circumstances in which having a junior lawyer handle a hearing or oral argument might not be appropriate – such as where no junior lawyers were involved in drafting the motion or response or where the motion might be dispositive in a “bet-the-company” type case.

Even so, the undersigned believes it is crucial to provide substantive speaking opportunities to junior or other less experienced lawyers and that the benefits of doing so will accrue to junior lawyers, to clients, and to the profession generally. The undersigned encourages all lawyers practicing before the Court to keep this goal in mind.

Additionally, the undersigned permits a party’s or parties’ lawyers’ splitting an oral argument and encourages, in appropriate cases, doing so with a more junior attorney who may have spent the most hours on the briefing.

7. **Proposed Orders and Uncontested Motions.** The Court will decide

non-dispositive motions by written order. If, after the mandated pre-filing conference, the parties resolve by agreement any disputes on non-dispositive matters but still require an order from the Court (such as, for example, to extend a deadline), the movant must file an agreed or unopposed motion that includes a certificate of conference reporting that the motion is not opposed, and the parties must, at the same time that the motion is filed, submit an agreed order to the Court for approval and entry. Further, if the parties resolve a dispute by agreement only after a contested non-dispositive motion (accompanied by a joint report) presenting that dispute has been filed, the parties must submit an agreed order to the Court for approval and entry.

And, if the Court decides a contested non-dispositive motion after a hearing or oral argument, the Court may require the parties to submit an order approved as to form based on the Court's ruling.

All agreed or proposed orders must be submitted electronically to Horan.Orders@txnd.uscourts.gov.

Any agreed or proposed order submitted to the Court must be signed (including through an electronic signature) by all counsel of record and any unrepresented parties. If an attorney or unrepresented party is unavailable for a signature, the unavailable attorney or unrepresented party may grant his or her permission for another attorney or unrepresented party to sign the agreed or proposed on his or her behalf (including through an electronic signature), as long as this permission is reflected on the proposed order. The Court will not accept an unsigned proposed or

agreed order. The failure to submit an agreed or proposed order in proper form may result in the imposition of sanctions.

8. **Questions.** Please note that deadlines in this order are for filing or delivery and are not mailing dates. Any questions concerning the requirements of this order may be directed to Shakira Todd at (214) 753-2165. If any party is concerned that any requirement of this order is unclear or is unsure whether a particular dispute or motion is subject to this order's requirements, the party or attorney should – after conferring with the party or parties affected by the dispute or motion – call Ms. Todd to present the question. And questions concerning electronic filing procedures should be directed to the ECF Help Desk at (866) 243-2866.

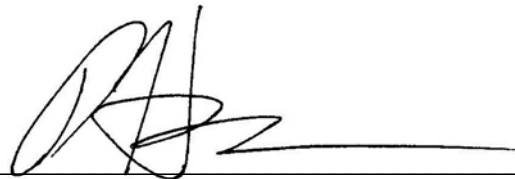
9. **Noncompliance.** If a movant fails to comply with any part of this order in connection with a non-dispositive motion or if the joint report or agreed order is not timely filed or submitted as required in connection with a non-dispositive motion, the motion will be subject to being denied or stricken, without further notice, for failure to comply with this order. The parties are further warned that failing to comply with any part of this order may result in the imposition of sanctions. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 16(f).

10. **Privilege and Work-Product Non-Waiver.** In accordance with Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d), any attorney-client privilege or work-product protection will not be waived by disclosure in connection with this case, and the production of privileged or work-product protected documents, electronically stored information (“ESI”), or information, whether inadvertent or otherwise, is not a waiver

of the privilege or protection from discovery in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding. This order will be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Rule 502(d), but nothing contained in this order is intended to or will serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI, or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness, and/or segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production.

SO ORDERED.

DATE: February 8, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Horan', is written over a horizontal line.

DAVID L. HORAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE